

Amendments to the Claims:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein the objects are arranged within a fixed hierarchy in order to enable substituting objects based on relative hierarchical level.

3. (Previously Presented) A method of optimizing the presentation on a display screen of objects of a user interface which can be freely positioned and scaled by means of control elements by means of a predetermined calculation rule in such a manner that the objects can be automatically changed, in dependence on object contents, selected preferred settings and available display resource on the display screen, between a minimum readable size and a selected maximum size in such a manner that optimum filling of the available display screen surface is achieved, while suppressing less important details of the object contents and while changing the mode of display of the object contents and/or the object as well as while avoiding mutual overlapping of the objects, wherein the objects are ordered in a hierarchy, an ordering of the hierarchy of combined objects can be changed.

4. (Currently Amended) A method of optimizing the presentation on a display screen of objects of a user interface, the method comprising:
generating a plurality of objects, each object containing patient information from a medical measuring device;
positioning and scaling the ~~control elements~~ objects with a predetermined calculation rule to form at least a first group of objects corresponding to a first patient and a second group of objects corresponding to a second patient in such a manner that the objects can be automatically changed, in dependence on object contents, selected preferred settings and available display resource on the display screen, between a minimum readable size and a selected maximum size in such a manner that optimum filling of the available display screen surface is achieved, while

avoiding mutual overlapping of the object[[s]] wherein the positioning and scaling includes at least one of:

- 15 resizing the objects of the first group relative to the
 objects of the second group, and
 designating one of the groups and enlarging the objects
 of the designated group;
 displaying the first and second groups of objects on a display device.

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 4,
further including:

 automatically substituting the objects among themselves.

7. (Previously Presented) A method of optimizing the
presentation on a display screen of objects of a user interface which can be freely
positioned and scaled by control elements by a predetermined calculation rule in such
a manner that the objects can be automatically changed, in dependence on object
5 contents, selected preferred settings, and available display resources on the display
screen, between a minimum readable size and a selected maximum size in such a
manner that optimum filling of an available display screen surface is achieved, while
suppressing less important details of the object contents and while changing the mode
of display of the object contents and/or the object as well as while avoiding mutual
10 overlapping of the objects, wherein the contents of an object contain static
information as well as dynamically variable information and/or commands and
various options for processing/manipulation, wherein the objects can temporarily be
displayed in enlarged form in dependence on a given trigger signal which is produced
by a control element which is defined by object selection/object marking.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in ~~claim 7~~
claim 29, wherein respective rectangular surfaces are provided for the display of the
objects on the display screen.

10-15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 4,
further including:

generating a cursor on the display screen;
with the cursor, designating one of the objects; and,
temporarily enlarging the designated object.

5

17. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 4,
further including:

in response to one of the objects ceasing to contain relevant patient
monitoring information, automatically, without user intervention, substituting another
object for the one object.

5

18. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 17,
further including:

when another object is substituted, automatically repositioning and
rescaling the objects using the calculation rule.

19. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 7,
wherein the trigger signal is produced by a cursor touching one of the objects, such
that one of the objects is temporarily enlarged when it is being touched by the cursor
and returns to its original size when the cursor no longer touches the one of the
objects.

5

20. (Cancelled)

21. (Currently Amended) The device as claimed in ~~claim 20~~
claim 29, wherein the briefly enlarged object contains patient monitoring information.

22. (Previously Presented) A method of optimizing a presentation of static and dynamic objects containing patient monitoring information, the method comprising:

generating a plurality of objects, each object containing patient
5 monitoring information from a medical measuring device;

positioning and scaling the objects in a group using a calculation rule in such a manner that the objects are automatically changeable in dependence on object contents, selected settings and available display resources on a display screen while avoiding overlapping objects;

10 in response to one of the objects ceasing to contain relevant patient monitoring information, automatically, without user intervention, substituting another object and repositioning and rescaling the displayed objects using the calculation rule.

23. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 22, further including:

generating a cursor on the display screen;

moving the cursor on the display screen using a user input device;

5 in response to touching an object with the cursor, temporarily enlarging the touched object.

24. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the objects are windows which contain patient monitoring information.

25. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 3, further including:

designating an object;

enlarging the designated object;

5 resizing the other objects to avoid overlapping without reducing the other objects below the minimum readable size.

26. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 25, further including:

suppressing detail in the other objects to maintain the minimum readable size.

27-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Currently Amended) ~~[[The]]~~ A method as claimed in claim 7, of optimizing the presentation on a display screen of objects of a user interface which can be freely positioned and scaled by control elements by a predetermined calculation rule in such a manner that the objects can be automatically
5 changed, in dependence on object contents, selected preferred settings, and available display resources on the display screen, between a minimum readable size and a selected maximum size in such a manner that optimum filling of an available display screen surface is achieved, while suppressing less important details of the object contents and while changing the mode of display of the object contents and/or the
10 object as well as while avoiding mutual overlapping of the objects, wherein the contents of an object contain static information as well as dynamically variable information and/or commands and various options for processing/manipulation, wherein the objects can temporarily be displayed in enlarged form in dependence on a given trigger signal which is produced by a control element which is defined by object
15 selection/object marking wherein a first group of the objects contain information from a first patient and a second group of the objects contained information from a second patient and further including:

selecting one of the first and second groups;

scaling the objects of the selected group relative to the other group by
20 said predetermined calculation rule.

30. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the objects are windows which contain patient monitoring information.

31. (Previously Presented) A device for optimizing a presentation of static and dynamic objects containing dynamically varying patient data, the device comprising:

a display screen;

5 an interface which receives dynamically varying patient data and displays the patient data in objects on the display screen, the interface implementing a calculation rule to:

substitute, reposition, and rescale the displayed objects in response to one of the displayed objects ceasing to contain relevant patient data, and

10

position and scale the displayed objects using the calculation rule to automatically change object contents, settings, and available resources on the display screen, and

avoid overlapping of the displayed objects.